SECTION 15060

PIPING AND FITTINGS

PART 1 - SCOPE

1.01 SCOPE:

A. The work included in this section consist of furnishing all material, equipment, labor and performing all operations necessary for the supply of all piping, fittings and accessories within the limits of work, as shown on the drawings and specified herein.

B. Where references are made to other standards or codes, unless specific date references are indicated the latest edition of said standard or code shall govern.

1.02 WORK NOT INCLUDED UNDER THIS SECTION:

Piping installation for various types of piping systems is specified various other sections herein. Installations specified in this section is supplementary to those sections and in the case of conflict the more stringent condition shall prevail.

1.03 RELATED SECTIONS:

A. Section 15010 - Basic Mechanical Requirements

B. Section 15065 - Miscellaneous Materials

C. All sections specifying various types of valves.

1.04 PIPING LAYOUT:

Field verify dimensions prior to preparation of layout and shop drawings. Obtain shop drawing approval prior to fabrication of piping. All items not specifically mentioned in the Specifications or noted on the approved Plans, but which are obviously necessary to make a complete working installation shall be included.

1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. During shipping, delivery and installation of pipe and accessories, handle in a manner as to ensure a sound undamaged condition.

B. Exercise particular care not to injure pipe coatings.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 PIPE AND FITTINGS: DUCTILE IRON AND CAST IRON

A. **GENERAL**

As used herein, "ANSI" denotes the American National Standards Institute, "AWWA" denotes the American Water Works Association, and "ASTM" denotes the American Society for Testing and Materials.

All pipe and fittings to be furnished hereunder shall conform to the referenced ANSI and/or AWWA Standard as modified herein, as appearing in the following sections.

All markings required on pipe and fittings, shall be clearly legible and located such that they will not be hidden or destroyed when assembled into the intended system.

B. **PIPE**

All pipe shall be ductile iron pipe conforming to ANSI/AWWA Standard C151/A21.51-02, "Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water". All pipe and fittings for water applications shall be in full compliance with ANSI/NSF 61, "Drinking Water System Components-Health Effects". Manufacturers shall maintain their NSF certification for the duration of the Contract and any extensions thereof.

The pipe thickness and outside diameter of pipe for sanitary sewer and water usage shall conform to Tables 1 and 2 (for push-on and mechanical joint pipe, respectively) of ANSI/AWWA Standard C151/A21.51-02 for the following sizes (The pressure class specified is the minimum permitted):

Size	Pressure Class
4-inch through 12-inch	350
14-inch through 20-inch	250
24-inch	200
30-inch through 54-inch	150

For restrained joint pipe, the thickness of the pipe barrel remaining after grooves are cut, if required in the design of restrained end joints, shall not be less than the nominal wall thickness of equal sized non-restrained joint pipe as shown above.

Each piece of pipe shall be marked as required in Subsection 4.6 of AWWA C151-02. Letters and numerals on pipe sizes 12-inch and smaller shall be not less than 3/8-inch.

The Water and Sewer Department absolutely reserves the right to require the use of "thickness" class pipe or higher pressure class pipe in applications where in the opinion of the Engineer (ie the Chief, Engineering Division, M-D WASD or his representative) such use is in the best interest of the Department. The Engineer's decision in this regard shall be final.

A sufficient quantity of non-toxic vegetable soap lubricant shall be supplied with each shipment of pipe. The soap lubricant shall be suitable for use in subaqueous trench conditions.

For flanged ductile-iron pipe with integrally cast flanges or threaded flanges, the nominal wall thickness of the pipe barrel shall be as specified in Section 3.3, "Joints and Accessories"

under "Flanged Joints", hereinbelow.

The single gasket push-on pipe shall be shipped in standard 18-foot or 20-foot lengths, but not both. The restrained single-gasket push-on joint pipe shall be shipped in standard 18 or 20-foot lengths as specified above or fabricated lengths as noted in each order. At least two lengths of each size of single gasket push-on pipe furnished under each order shall be tested with circumferential gauges to insure that the pipe may be cut at any point along its length and have an outside diameter which will be within the manufacturer's standard design dimensions and tolerances for plain pipe. These lengths shall be identified with an easily distinguished, painted marking, longitudinally along the full length of the pipe.

C. **FITTINGS**

Fittings Conforming with ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.11-98 (Water & Sewer Use)

Restrained push-on joint fittings shall be cast ductile iron for use with ductile-iron pipe as specified above. Standard mechanical joint, push-on joint and flanged joint fittings shall also be ductile iron for use with ductile-iron pipe as specified above. Cast ductile-iron fittings in the 3-inch through 24-inch size range shall be pressure rated at 350 psi, minimum; (except flange-joint fittings shall be rated at 250 psi, minimum); and in the 30-inch through 48-inch size range shall be pressure rated at 250 psi, minimum. All fittings with mechanical joints, flange joints and push-on joints shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C110/A21.10-98, "Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 In. Through 48 In., for Water and Other Liquids". In addition, fittings with mechanical joints and push-on joints shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings".

The weight of fittings, shall be as given in ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.11-98 for ductile-iron fittings. The weight of mechanical joint fittings shall be as established in Tables 3 through 12. The weight of flanged joint fittings shall as established in Tables 13 through 20.

Fittings Conforming with ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53-00 (Water & Sewer Use)

All fittings shall be cast ductile-iron for use with ductile-iron pipe as specified above. Fittings in the 3-inch through 24-inch size range shall be pressure rated at 350 psi, minimum; 30-inch through 48-inch size range shall be pressure rated at 250 psi, minimum; and in the 54-inch through 64-inch size range shall be pressure rated at 150 psi, minimum (except for those fittings such as plugs, caps, and sleeves which are normally rated at a higher pressure). No flanged fittings or mixtures of flanged with other end type fittings will be allowed in the range of 3-inch through 48-inch since they are not covered in the AWWA Standard. Flanged fittings conforming with and covered by this standard are allowed in sizes, 54, 60 and 64-inch. In conformance with the standard, 54, 60 and 64-inch flanged tees, crosses and reducers with outlets of smaller dimension as listed in ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53-00 are permitted. All fittings with mechanical joints, flange joints and push-on joints shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C153/A21.53-00, "Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service". In addition, fittings with mechanical joints and push-on joints shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings" except as otherwise allowed in C153. Mechanical joint glands shall be ductile-iron only.

Since the C153 Standard provides only minimum dimensions, fully detailed drawings of all

fittings proposed shall be supplied by the manufacturer with his bid. The tabulated nominal weight of each size and type of fitting shall also be supplied by the manufacturer for all items proposed. This weight shall be that of the bare casting prior to application of any lining or coating. The weight of a fitting supplied under the contract shall not be less than ninety-five (95) percent of the tabulated nominal weight supplied by the manufacturer's catalog literature for that fitting. Further, the weight of fittings supplied shall not be more than five (5) percent above the same tabulated nominal weight.

C. **JOINTS AND ACCESSORIES**

Push-On Type Joints (Single Gasket and Single Gasket with Gasket Restraint)

Push-on joints shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, except that the gaskets for pipe and fittings shall be neoprene where so specified.

The required number of gaskets for each push-on joint pipe plus one extra for every 50 joints or fraction thereof, shall be furnished with each order. The gaskets shall be shipped in suitable protective containers. All single gasket pipe shall be as manufactured by United States Pipe and Foundry Company (Tyton), by the American Cast Iron Pipe Company (Fastite), by McWane, Inc. (Mix of Tyton and Fastite), Tyler/Union (Tyton) or approved equal.

Push-on joints together with both their regular and gasket-restraint gaskets shall be of the design, dimensions and tolerances of either those provided by American Cast Iron Pipe Company (Fastite/Fast-Grip) or those provided by United States Pipe and Foundry Company (Tyton/Field Lok). No other designs shall be acceptable. If required by the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department, the Vendor shall supply complete design drawings, with dimensions, tolerances and materials of the joint and gasket being supplied within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of receipt of the letter, fax or E-mail requiring said submission. If so required by the Water and Sewer Department, this submission shall be signed, sealed and dated by an Engineer registered to practice in the State where the manufacturer is located. If the pipe is of non-domestic origin, signing, sealing and dating of the submission, when required, shall be performed by an Engineer registered in the state where the Vendor's main office is located or the State of Florida, at the discretion of the Chief, Engineering Division, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department or his designee.

Mechanical Joints

Mechanical joints for fittings shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, except that the gaskets for each fitting under Groups D and D1 shall be neoprene. Bolt holes for mechanical joints shall be equally spaced, and shall straddle the vertical centerline. Tee head bolts and hexagonal nuts for all mechanical joints in fittings shall be of high strength low-alloy steel with composition, dimensions and threading as specified in ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00. Glands shall be of ductile-iron construction for ductile iron fittings, and cast gray iron or ductile iron for cast gray-iron fittings.

The proper number of gaskets, glands, bolts and nuts, all conforming to ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, plus one extra gasket for every 10 joints or fraction thereof, shall be furnished with each order. The gaskets and joint accessories shall be shipped in suitable protective containers. Follower glands held in place with set screws will not be acceptable. Segmented glands will not be acceptable.

Mechanical Joint Megalug-Type Restraining Systems

In any mechanical joint or push on joint underground piping system of 30-inch nominal diameter and below this type of restraint may be utilized as design or field conditions dictate. In sizes 36, 42 and 48-inch the prior written permission of the Engineer is required. In instances where written permission cannot be immediately obtained, verbal permission will be allowed but is to be confirmed in writing on the first business day following the substitution. If this type of restraint is used without permission or if permission is denied, the Contractor making the substitution shall be solely responsible for all costs, both direct and indirect, of immediately correcting the restraint system to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Use of this type of restraint is restricted to underground mechanical joint or push on joint applications and in general may not be used above grade or as a substitute for flanged joints. It is recognized that flange adapters of this type form a useful tool for adjusting lengths of flanged pipe runs in instances such as runs with a large number of deflections where it is almost impossible to predict all lengths correctly. Therefore, a very restricted number of these joints will be allowed in instances where it can be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Engineer that they are necessary. This application is restricted to 20-inch nominal diameter and below. Further, this use shall be designed in and shall not be made as a field substitution. In all instances flange adapters shall be rated for a minimum working pressure of 250 psi with a minimum safety factor of 2:1. In no case will these flange adapters be used as a general substitute for standard flanged joints.

The Department absolutely reserves the right to require other forms of restraint where in the opinion of the Engineer the use of this form of restraint is not in the best interest of the Department and his decision shall be final.

The Megalug restraint systems manufactured by EBAA Iron Sales, Eastland Texas, will be considered the standard of quality for comparison purposes and if the Department has any doubts as to the durability, quality or ability to restrain of a proffered substitute, the entity offering the substitute shall bear the entire burden of proving this equality to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer. Other manufacturers producing this type of restraint system shall submit data with their shop drawings showing that their restraint system has been in the marketplace for a minimum of three years in this country.

Each thrust-resistant mechanical joint or push on joint made up with this type of restraint and the pipe and fitting of which it is a part, shall be designed to withstand an axial thrust from an internal pipeline pressure of at least 150 psi at bulkhead conditions without reduction because of its position in the pipeline nor for support from external thrust blocks.

This type of joint restraint shall not be used above grade except as previously specified nor shall it be used as a carrier pipe within a casing. This type of restraint shall not be used with tape wrapped pipe or with too great a coating thickness on the exterior of the pipe.

Restrained Push-on Joints (Single Gasket Non-Gasket Restrained)

Restrained joints in pipe and fittings shall be of the single gasket push-on type, and shall conform to all applicable provisions of ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, except that gaskets for pipe and fittings shall be neoprene, where so specified, and the following requirements:

Thickness of the pipe barrel remaining at grooves cut, if required in the design of restrained end joints, shall not be less than the nominal wall thickness of equal sized non-restrained pipe as specified in Section 3.1 above.
Restrained joints using field welding, set screws, or gaskets with expanding metal inserts will not be acceptable.

The restraining components, when not cast integrally with the pipe and fittings, shall be ductile iron or a high strength non-corrosive alloy steel.

Tee head bolts and hexagonal nuts for all restrained joints in pipe and fittings shall be of high strength low-alloy steel with composition, dimensions and threading as specified in ANSI/AWWA Standard C111/A21.11-00, except that the length of the bolts shall meet the requirements for the restrained joint design.

The proper number of gaskets, bolts, nuts and all necessary joint material, plus one extra gasket for every 10 joints or fraction thereof, shall be furnished with each order. The gaskets and joint accessories shall be shipped in suitable protection containers.

Each thrust-resistant joint and the pipe and fitting of which it is a part, shall be designed to withstand the axial thrust from an internal pipeline pressure of at least 150 psi at bulkhead conditions without reduction because of its position in the pipeline nor for support from external thrust blocks.

Restrained push-on joint pipe and fittings shall be capable of being deflected after assembly. During deflection, all components in the restrained system shall be in contact to provide an equal force on all contact areas.

When restrained spigot ends are ordered for items of Group A, the corresponding bell ends of the pipe to be restrained (also within Group A), shall be furnished with the required matching restraining features at no additional cost other than the price bid per foot of pipe.

Flanged Joints

Connecting pieces with one end flanged and the other end either plain-end or mechanical joint, shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C110/A21.10-98. Joint material for both the flanged end and the mechanical joint accessories for connecting pieces with a mechanical joint end shall be furnished as specified.

Other types of flanged fittings, and flanged pipe, shall conform to the following requirements unless otherwise stated in the order:

Flanged fittings shall conform to ANSI/AWWA Standard C110/A21.10-98, as specified hereinabove.

Flanged ductile-iron pipe with integrally cast flanges shall be manufactured in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C151/A21.51-02, and with provisions contained hereinabove for centrifugally cast ductile iron pipe, and shall be furnished with ANSI Standard Class 125 flanges, plain faced and drilled, conforming to ANSI Standard B16.1, "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings", latest revision. Hollow back flanges are not acceptable.

Flanged ductile-iron pipe with threaded flanges shall be manufactured in accordance with

ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15-99, "Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Ductile-Iron or Grey-Iron Threaded Flanges", and shall be rated for a working pressure of 250 psi, minimum. The nominal thickness of flanged ductile-iron pipe, 6-inch and larger, shall not be less than those shown in Table 1 of ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15-99. The nominal thickness of 4-inch flanged ductile-iron pipe shall be Class 54 (min.) conforming to Tables 3 and 4 of ANSI/AWWA Standard C151/A21.51-02. The pipe shall be furnished with ANSI Standard Class 125 flanges, plain faced and drilled, conforming to ANSI Standard B16.1, latest revision. Hollow back flanges and grey-iron flanges shall not be acceptable for use as threaded flanges. Threaded flanges shall be individually fitted and machine tightened on the threaded pipe by the manufacturer, and shall not be interchangeable in the field. Pipe lengths shall be as ordered. Removal of flanges, cutting and re-threading the pipe, and re-installing the flanges will not be permitted in any case.

All flanges on ductile-iron pipe and fittings shall be of ductile iron. All joint materials for flanged pipe and fittings, shall be supplied with all pipe or fittings ordered. Bolts and nuts shall comply with all requirements of Appendix Section A.1 of ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15-99 except that both shall be stainless steel. Unless ring gaskets are specifically called for in the order, gaskets shall be full-faced, and gaskets shall be of 1/8-inch thickness. Gaskets shall fully conform with the requirements of ANSI/AWWA Standard C115/A21.15-99 Appendix Section A.2 except that gaskets shall be SBR for water and neoprene for sewer usages.

D. **LININGS AND COATINGS**

Asphaltic Coating

All pipe and fittings shall be outside-coated with an asphaltic material applied by means of the airless spray method. The exterior coating shall meet AWWA Specifications for this type of coating, shall be smooth without pinholes, thin, bare or overly thick areas. Smoothness shall be such that when hand rubbed, no “sand paper” feeling will be experienced and such that the spigot area will readily slide through the gasket without pulling, tearing, rolling or otherwise disturbing the sealing capabilities of the gasket. Spigot ends shall be beveled prior to painting and to an extent that will permit ready insertion of the spigot through the gasket area.

Cement-Mortar Lining

Pipe and fittings where so specified shall be cement-lined and seal-coated in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C104/A21.4-95, "Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water".

Ceramic Epoxy Lining and Polyethylene Lining

Pipe and fittings where so specified shall be lined with either ceramic epoxy or virgin polyethylene. A Vendor may supply one or the other material but not both in the same order.

All sewer pipe and fittings of 4-inch nominal diameter and above, except for riser pipe for valves, shall be lined with either ceramic epoxy lining or virgin polyethylene. Polyethylene shall be compounded with carbon black to resist exposure to the ultraviolet rays during open-

air storage, and comply with ASTM Standard D1248-00a, "Polyethylene Plastics Molding and Extrusion Materials". Ceramic epoxy shall contain pigmentation to resist ultraviolet exposure under the same conditions.

Ceramic Epoxy

All ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be delivered to the application facility without asphalt, cement lining or other lining on the interior surface or the first 6 inches on the spigot end of the pipe exterior.
The only ceramic epoxy material approved by the Department at this time is a high-build multi-component Amine cured Novalac epoxy, Protecto 401, by Vulcan Painters,Inc. of Bessemer, AL 35021.

Material must meet the following criteria and be accompanied by certification of the following test results:

A. A permeability rating of 0.00 when tested according to Method A of ASTM E96-00 "Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials", Procedure A with a test duration of 30 days.

B. The following test must be run on coupons from factory lined ductile iron pipe:

   1. ASTM B117 Salt Spray (scribed panel) - Results to equal no more than 0.5mm undercutting after one year.

   2. ASTM G95 Cathodic Disbondment 1.5 volts @ 77 degrees F. Results to equal no more than 0.5mm undercutting after 30 days.

   3. Immersion Testing rating using ASTM D714-87 (1994).

      a. 20% Sulfuric Acid - No effect after one year.
      b. 25% Sodium Hydroxide - No effect after one year.
      c. 160 degree F. Distilled Water - No effect after one year.
      d. 120 degree F. Tap Water (scribed panel) - 0.0 undercutting after one year with no effect.

C. A statement from the manufacturer attesting to the fact that at least 20% of the volume of the lining contains ceramic quartz pigment.

D. A statement concerning recoatability and repair to the lining.

Application

A. The lining shall be applied by a competent firm with a successful history of applying linings to the interior of ductile iron pipe and fittings.

B. Surface Preparation
   Prior to abrasive blasting, the entire area which will receive the protective compound shall be inspected for oil, grease, etc., Any areas where oil, grease or any substance which can be removed by solvent is present shall be solvent cleaned using the guidelines

outlined in SSPC-1 Solvent Cleaning. After the surface has been made free of grease, oil or other substances, all areas to receive the protective compounds shall be abrasive blasted using compressed air nozzles with sand or grit abrasive media. The entire surface to be lined shall be struck with the blast media so that all rust, loose oxides, etc., are removed from the surface. Only slight stains and tightly adhering annealing oxide may be left on the surface. Any area where rust reappears before coating must be reblasted to remove all rust.

C. Lining

After the surface preparation and within 8 hours of surface preparation, the interior of pipe and fittings shall receive a minimum forty (40) mils dry film thickness of the protective lining. No lining shall take place when the substrate or ambient temperature is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The surface also must be dry and dust free. If flange ends are included in the Project, the linings must not be used on the face of the flange; however, full face gaskets must be used to protect the ends of the pipe. The 40-mil system shall not be applied in the gasket grooves.

D. Coating of Gasket and Spigot Ends

Due to the tolerances involved, the gasket area and exterior of the spigot end for 6 inches back from the end of the spigot must be coated with six (6) mils minimum, ten (10) mils maximum of Protecto Joint Compound. This coating shall be applied by brush to ensure coverage. Care should be taken that the coating is smooth without excess buildup in the gasket groove or on the spigot end. All material for the gasket groove and spigot end shall be applied after the application of the lining as specified in the preceding paragraph.

E. Number of Coats

The number of coats of lining material applied shall be as recommended by the lining manufacturer. However, in no case shall this material be applied above the dry thickness per coat recommended by the lining manufacturer in printed literature. The time between coats shall never exceed that time recommended by the lining material manufacturer. No material shall be used for lining which is not indefinitely recoatable with itself without roughening the surface.

F. Touch-Up and Repair

Protecto Joint Compound shall be used for touch-up or repair. Procedures shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Inspection and Certification

A. Inspection

1. All ductile iron pipe and fitting linings shall be checked for thickness using a magnetic film thickness gauge. The thickness testing shall be done using the method outlined in SSPC-PC-2 Film Thickness Rating.
2. The interior lining of all pipe and fittings shall be tested for pinholes with a nondestructive 2,500 volt test.

3. Each pipe joint and fitting shall be marked with the date of application of the lining system and with its numerical sequence of application on the date.

B. Certification

The pipe or fitting manufacturer must supply a certificate attesting to the fact that the applicator met the requirements of this specification, and that the material used was as specified, and that the material was applied as required by the specification.

Procedures for Sealing Cut Ends and Repairing Field Damaged Areas

1. Remove burrs caused by field cutting of ends or handling damage and smooth out the edge of the lining if rough.

2. Remove all traces of oil, grease, asphalt, dust, dirt, etc.

3. Areas of loose or damaged lining associated with field cutting the pipe shall be repaired, if approved by the Engineer, as recommended by the pipe manufacturer. The damaged area shall be stripped back by chiseling or scraping about 1 to 2 inches into the well-adhered lining before patching.

   The exposed metal and the 1 to 2-inch lining overlap shall be roughened with a coarse grade of emery cloth (#40 grit), rasp or small chisel. Avoid wire brushing or similar buffing since these tend to make the surface too smooth for good adhesion.

4. With the area to be sealed or repaired absolutely, clean and suitably roughened, apply a coat of Protecto Joint Compound by brush in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Polyethyline Lining

The polyethylene shall be fused to the pipe and fittings with heat to form a tightly bonded uniform lining 40 mils thick, minimum, extending from the spigot end to the gasket seat in the bell of push-on, restrained push-on and mechanical type joints.

Prior to preheating the pipe, 75% or more of the high-temperature oxide film shall be removed through proper preparation of pipe interior surface. Fittings shall be sand blasted. Pipe and fittings shall be uniformly preheated to a temperature adequate to provide uniform fusing of the polyethylene powders and proper bonding to the interior of the pipe and fittings.

The lining at the ends (spigot and bell) shall be hermetically sealed with a coal-tar epoxy. This epoxy shall coat the inside of the bell of both pipe and fitting as well as the last six inches on the inside of the spigot end of the pipe and two to three inches on the outside of the spigot end.

The lining of all pipe and fittings shall be subjected to and pass a test for pinholes, bare spots, metal particles, insufficient lining thickness and other defects by a method conforming to ASTM Standard G62-87 (1998), "Holiday Detection in Pipeline Coatings", Method B (high voltage). Other test methods may be submitted to the Department for approval, but no approval will be granted unless it is clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the method is equivalent to the specified tests insofar as detecting defects and insufficient

lining thickness.

The manufacturer shall provide certifications on the holiday test as well as certifications on a uniform (spigot end to gasket seat in bell) minimum 40-mils-thick lining.

C. QUALITY ASSURANCE

All pipe, fittings and other materials supplied under this contract shall be subject to inspection while still on the delivery truck. It is the sole responsibility of the vendor and supplier to make prior contact with the Storekeeper or the Construction Managment section and provide a minimum of 48-hours prior notice of delivery. When so notified, the Department will make arrangements for inspection of the material upon arrival or within a reasonable time thereafter. Material will not be unloaded without inspection taking place either prior to or, if necessary for examination, during the unloading procedure. The Department will not be responsible for any delays or additional costs created by non-compliance with the requirement for prior notification or the requirement for thorough inspection.

Materials shall be delivered in complete compliance with the AWWA Standards as modified herein, without damage, and shall match or exceed the quality of any samples supplied. The Department absolutely reserves the right to require samples of any material supplied and to perform whatever tests considered by the Engineer, whose decision shall be final, to be in the Department's best interest on said samples. Where such tests are of a destructive nature, the sample, if it passes the test will be paid for (at cost as shown by invoice) by the Department. Samples failing will be immediately replaced with suitable material at the supplier's/contractor's expense. Samples required prior to order as a condition for purchase or as a materials submittal for approval will be at the supplier's/contractor's expense but, if approved and not used for destructive tests, may be used in the work with permission from the Engineer.

Materials found to be defective, not in strict compliance with the quality standards of samples supplied or these specifications shall be immediately returned to the vendor at his expense. If defects are discovered at a later time, the vendor shall be required to remove said items and shall bare all costs for so doing together with any replacement costs. Rejection of items may subject the vendor to liquidated and/or actual damages as specified elsewhere herein.

Foundries supplying materials shall maintain their metallurgical records for a minimum period of two years after fabrication and firms not doing so may be found in default.

Flaws which provide cause for rejection include but are not limited to; incorrect metallurgy or metallurgy which cannot be verified to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer; foundry identification/location, size, pressure and material identification information lost, removed, non-existent, or not visible when assembled; not in complete compliance with all applicable AWWA Standards as modified herein and/or these specifications; not in compliance with NSF; not in compliance with approved shop drawings; out of roundness in excess of AWWA requirements; dimensional differences in excess of AWWA requirements; rough exterior coating; chipped, cracked, scratched or otherwise damaged interior or exterior coatings or linings; interior or exterior coatings which are too thin; coatings too thick to allow proper assembly; coatings too thick to allow proper grip by restraining gaskets or other restraining elements; pin holes or honey combing of pipe; weld spatter or excess metal in gasket grooves or the whole of the bell area; bell areas which are distorted or otherwise improperly cast; spigots which are out of round, not of proper dimension, or not beveled to an extent that

will allow easy assembly of the pipe joint; gaskets which are defective or of the wrong material; lack of joint materials; improper or defective joint materials; bolting of the wrong material or size; electro galvanizing or other exterior plating when hot-dip galvanizing is required; incorrect, flawed or damaged interior coating or lining; lack or non-submittal of all required certifications; non-timely submission of certifications; incorrect/incomplete certifications or certifications lacking the signature, date and seal of a professional engineer when so required; flanges which are too thin, not a right angles to the pipe centerline, or otherwise distorted; together with all other flaws or defects which in the opinion of the Engineer, who's decision shall be final, adversely affect the assembly and/or function of the piping system as intended.

2.02 PIPE AND FITTINGS: CAST IRON SOIL

A. Cast iron soil pipe and fittings shall be cast gray iron, extra heavy, conforming to the requirements of ASTM Standard A74 "Cast Iron Soil, Pipe and Fittings".

B. Joints in soil pipe and fittings shall be made with neoprene rubber, compression type gaskets conforming to ASTM Standard C564, "Rubber Gaskets for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings".

C. Hubless EHCI with stainless steel and neoprene "Band-Aid" connections is only approved for use in size 2-inches. All EHCI of larger diameter shall be hub pipe.

2.03 PIPE AND FITTINGS: POLY VINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)

Poly (vinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and fittings specified herein are small diameter PVC with threaded, flanged and solvent cemented joints.

A. **FOR <u>TYPE PSM SDR-35 PVC</u> AND <u>AWWA C900 PVC</u> SEWER PIPE AND FITTINGS SEE SECTION UC-250, "Gravity Sewer Systems".**

B. All poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipe and fittings shall be made from high impact, rigid poly (vinyl chloride) compounds. Pipe and fittings shall be marked indicating size, type and schedule, ASTM Designation, manufacturer or trade mark, and shall bear the NSF (National Sanitation Foundation) seal of approval. Wherever the abbreviation PVC is used in these Specifications in relation to pipe and fittings, it shall mean poly (vinyl chloride) plastic pipe and fittings as specified herein.

C. PVC pipe shall be Schedule 80 as called for on the Plans or by the Engineer, Type I, Grade I, or Class 12454B with socket ends, and shall comply with ASTM Standard D1785, "Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80 and 120".

D. Schedule 80 socket-type fittings shall comply with ASTM Standard D2467, "Socket-Type Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80" and D2464 "Specification for Threaded Poly Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, for threaded fittings.

E. Joining cement for PVC pipe and fittings shall comply with ASTM Standard D2564, "Solvent Cements for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings". Cemented joints shall be made in accordance with ASTM Standard D-2855, "Recommended Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings".

F. Flanges: One piece molded hub type flat face flanges, 125 pound standard as specified under fittings hereinbefore.

G. Gaskets: Full faced, 1/8-inch thick, neoprene (for sewer) or SBR (for water).

H. AISI Type 316 stainless steel, ASTM A 193, Grade B8M hex bolts and ASTM A 194 Grade E8 hex head nuts. Bolts shall be fabricated in accordance with ANSI B 1812 and provided with washers of the same materials as the bolts.

2.04 PIPE AND FITTINGS: COPPER

A. Pipe: Copper pipe shall be Type K for interior piping and Type K Soft Temper for exterior piping, both conforming to ASTM B88, seamless, round, drawn tubing.

B. Fittings: Solder joint fittings shall be wrought copper and bronze fittings conforming to ANSI B16.22 or cast brass fittings conforming to ANSI Standard B16.18. Fittings for use with copper tubing shall be one of the following:
   1. Cast Bronze Solder-Joint Fittings: Solder joint fittings of this type shall be cast bronze fittings conforming to ANSI B16.18, "Cast Brass Solder-Joint Fittings", and ASTM Standard B62, "Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings", as manufactured by Chase Brass and Copper Co., Stanley G. Flagg & Co., Inc., or approved equal.

   2. Wrought Copper Solder-Joint Fittings: Solder joint fittings of this type shall be wrought copper fittings in accordance with ASNI B16.22, "Wrought Copper and Bronze Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings".

C. Solder: Solder shall consist of 95 percent tin and 5 percent antimony. Soldering shall be in conformance with Section 3 of the Copper and Brass Research Association Copper Tube Handbook.

D. Connection of copper pipe or fittings with galvanized pipe or fittings shall be made with dielectric fittings.

2.05 PIPE AND FITTINGS: GALVANIZED STEEL

A. Steel pipe, except as otherwise specified below, shall be Schedule 40, galvanized, seamless steel pipe, conforming to ASTM Standard A53, "Pipe, Steel Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless", Type S, Grade A or B. Black steel pipe may be used in fabricating items which are to be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.

B. Screwed fittings, except as otherwise specified, shall be 150 psi galvanized malleable iron. Screwed unions shall be galvanized malleable iron with ground brass seats. Pipe threads shall be American Standard B2.1 NPT. Joint compound shall be used on all threaded joints, applied to the male threads only.

C. Furnish data certified by the manufacturer that the pipe and fittings are of the material specified. No piping will be accepted or used in construction until certificates have been submitted to and approved by the Engineer of Record.

2.06 PIPE AND FITTINGS: VITRIFIED CLAY

A. Vitrified clay pipe and fittings for gravity sewers shall be extra-strength, non-perforated. Pipe and fittings shall conform to the latest edition of ASTM Standard C700, "Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated", and the following requirements.

B. A single fracture or crack passing through socket of the pipe bell and exceeding a length of one-half (½) inch in any direction shall be cause for rejection of the pipe. This requirement supersedes the portion of the ASTM Specifications cited above in conflict herewith.

C. The Contractor shall furnish certification from the manufacturer that the pipe and fittings used meet the requirements of ASTM Specifications C700.

D. The manufacturer shall furnish certification that the pipe and fittings supplied meet the requirements of ASTM Standard C700, latest edition. The Contractor shall be prepared to produce said certification when requested by the Department.

E. Only factory bonded joints will be permitted for all vitrified clay pipe. The joints shall have rubber "O" ring type compression seals conforming to "Standard Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings", ASTM C425, latest edition.

F. Department approved pipe joints are Polyester Ring-Type joints as manufactured by Logan Clay Products Company under the trade name of "Logan-O-Ring", Can-Tex Industries under the trade name of "Can-O-Lock," or approved equal.

G. Where cast iron soil pipe or ductile iron pipe laterals are used with vitrified clay mains, the wye or tee shall be vitrified clay. For the joint between the vitrified clay wye or tee and the lateral pipe use FERNCO "Donut" No. 6-10-601 with E.H.C.I. soil pipe and "Donut" No. 6-08-607 with ductile iron laterals, or approved equals. When using E.H.C.I. soil pipe with ductile iron tees or wyes, use transition gasket by Romac or approved equal.

2.07 HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) PIPE

A. Smooth wall high density polyethylene pipe shall be a Type III, Class C, Category 5, Grade P34; PE 3408; as defined in ASTM D1248. Minimum classification, as given by ASTM D3350, shall be PE 335434C. Pipe shall meet the standards of ASTM F714, as modified herein, including the "Government/Military Procurement" sections. Minimum hydrostatic design basis shall be 1600 psi. In all cases, hydrostatic design basis and pressure rating shall be as determined using the methods of ASTM F714. Pipe of this type shall be butt-fusion welded at joints. All welding of joints shall be in strict conformity with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer and by a firm or individual recommended to the Engineer of Record in writing by the manufacturer.

B. As a part of the shop drawing submittals, the Contractor shall furnish the following signed by a Florida Registered Engineer, all calculations to determine, the pipe thickness, SDR rating, allowable stresses, in accordance with ASME B31.8 -1992, Table A842.22 and recommended coating, as required by the pipe manufacturer.

2.08 HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) FOR USE IN POTABLE WATER SERVICES

2-INCH NOMINAL DIAMETER AND LESS

All mechanical fittings utilized with HDPE pipe and tubing services, shall conform with ANSI/AWWA C800-01 "Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings" as modified herein, shall utilize AWWA Standard (Mueller) threads on tapped pipe and tapping saddles; shall be; designed and manufactured to withstand a sustained working pressure of 150 psi and to restrain the pipe against pull out under loading beyond that causing tensile yield in the HDPE pipe or tubing connected. The manufacturer shall supply certification of these capabilities and fittings shall not be accepted or installed without said certification. If fittings are being supplied to the Department the certification shall ship with the fittings and payment will not be made without this certification. At the discretion of the Engineer, this certification may be required to be signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state where the supplying firm is located or in the State of Florida. His decision in this regard shall be final.

In all cases, fittings shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

A. HDPE PIPE FOR WATER SERVICES:

All 2-inch high density polyethylene pipe used for services shall be IPS-O.D. Controlled with Standard Outside Dimension Ratio (SODR) of 9, pressure rating of 200 psi, nominal outside diameter of 2.375-inches, minimum wall thickness of 0.264-inches, PE 3408, all in conformance with ASTM D3035-95 "Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter". Pipe shall conform with ANSI/AWWA C901-96 "Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, ½ In. (13 mm) Through 3 In. (76 mm), for Water Service" as modified herein. Pipe shall have a (natural) inner core with a blue colored outer shell. Pipe shall have footage marks at a maximum interval of every two feet. Polyethylene material shall have a minimum cell classification in accordance with ASTM D3350-00 "Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fitting Materials" of 345444D for the core, which shall be 100% virgin material, and 345444E for the outer shell. Note that both of these materials are UV stabilized as signified by the "D" for natural colored and "E" for the colored shell. Pipe shall conform with NSF 61 or 14. Manufacturer shall supply certification of compliance with all of the above requirements. Certification shall ship with the pipe on material sold to the Department and shall always be submitted with shop drawings and catalogue cuts. When required by the Chief, Engineering Division, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department or his designee, certification shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state in which the manufacturer is located or in the State of Florida.

B. HDPE TUBING FOR WATER SERVICES:

All 1-inch high density polyethylene tubing used for services shall be CTS-O.D. Controlled with Standard Outside Dimension Ratio (SODR) of 9, pressure rating of 200 psi, nominal outside diameter of 1.125-inches, minimum wall thickness of 0.125-inches, PE 3408, all in conformance with ASTM D2737-99 "Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing". Tubing shall conform with ANSI/AWWA C901-96 "Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, ½ In. (13 mm) Through 3 In. (76 mm), for Water Service" as modified herein. Tubing shall have a (natural) inner core with a blue colored outer shell. Tubing shall have footage marks at a maximum interval of every two feet. Polyethylene material shall have a minimum cell classification in accordance with ASTM D3350-00 "Polyethylene Plastics Pipe

and Fitting Materials" of 345444D for the core, which shall be 100% virgin material, and 345444E for the outer shell. Note that both of these materials are UV stabilized as signified by the "D" for natural colored and "E" for the colored shell. Tubing shall conform with NSF 61 or 14. Manufacturer shall supply certification of compliance with all of the above requirements. Certification shall ship with the tubing on material sold to the Department and shall always be submitted with shop drawings and catalogue cuts. When required by the Chief, Engineering Division, Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department or his designee, certification shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state in which the manufacturer is located or in the State of Florida.

2.09 WALL SLEEVES, PIPES AND CASTINGS

A. Wall Sleeves: Wall sleeves shall be of cast iron, ductile iron or carbon steel with steel galvanized after fabrication as specified in Section 15065, Miscellaneous Materials, under wall pipe. Sleeves shall be provided with seals and shall be oversized as required for the installation of seals. Sleeves shall terminate flush with finished surfaces of walls and ceilings, and shall extend 2-inches above the finished floor. Escutcheons shall be provided at walls and floor to completely conceal the sleeves smaller than 3-inches. Escutcheons shall be brass or cast iron, nickel plated split-type.

B. Interior: Wall sleeves shall be installed for all piping passing through interior walls and floors, except where noted on the Drawings. Sleeves shall be of sufficient size to pass the pipe without binding.

C. Wall Sleeve Seals: Wall sleeve seals shall be modular mechanical type consisting of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill the annular space between the pipe and wall sleeve. Links shall be loosely assembled with bolts to form a continuous rubber belt around the pipe with a pressure plate under each bolt head and nut. After the seal assembly is positioned in the sleeve, tightening of the bolts shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide an absolutely water-tight seal between the pipe and wall sleeve. The synthetic rubber shall be suitable for exposure to treated sewage effluent and groundwater. Bolts, nuts and hardware shall be 18-8 stainless steel. The seals shall be Link Seal as manufactured by Thunderline Corporation or equal, and the wall sleeve and seal shall be sized as recommended by the seal manufacturer.

D. All piping passing through exterior walls and base slabs shall be provided with wall pipes. All wall pipes shall be of ductile iron and shall have an intermediate flange or waterstop located in the center of the wall. Each wall pipe shall be of the same grade, thickness and interior coating as the piping to which it is joined. Those portions of the wall pipes that are buried shall have a coal tar outside coating.

2.10 STEEL CASING (JACKING AND BORING)

See Section 15070, "Jacking and Boring"

2.11 STEEL PIPE (AERIAL CROSSING)

See Section 15075, "Aerial Crossings"

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 General:

A. The Contractor shall provide all barricades and/or flashing warning lights necessary to warn of the construction throughout the Project.

B. Pipe and fittings shall at all times be handled with great care to avoid damage. In loading and unloading, they shall be lifted with cranes or hoists or slid or rolled on skidways in such manner as to avoid shock. Under no circumstances shall this material be dropped or allowed to roll or slide against obstructions.

C. All work shall be performed by skilled workmen experienced in similar installations. All pipe and fittings shall be adequately supported by clamps, brackets, straps, concrete supports, rollers or other devices as shown and/or specified. Supports or hangers shall be spaced so that maximum deflection between supports or hangers shall not exceed 0.050 inch for pipe filled with liquid, but shall not be further than 6 feet apart, whichever is closer, unless otherwise shown. All pipe supports shall be secured to structures by approved inserts or expansion shields and bolts.

D. All pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned internally before being installed. All pipes, except oxygen service, air and gas, shall be flushed with water and swabbed to assure removal of all foreign matter before installation. Air and gas piping shall be tapped with a hammer to loosen scale or other foreign matter that might be within the pipe, then thoroughly blown with a high pressure air hose. Air shall be from the Contractor's air compressor.

E. Whenever possible, the pipe will be installed with minimum 48-inches of cover, however, due to the numerous utilities in the area, this burial could change substantially.

F. At all horizontal or vertical pipe deviation, the Contractor shall install both restrained pipe and thrust blocks. Joints may only be opened to adjust alignment by half of the AWWA or manufacturer's recommended opening (which is smaller).

G. Pipe Sleeves and Wall Castings: Pipe sleeves and wall castings shall be provided at the locations called for on the Drawings and/or specified herein. These units shall be as detailed and of the material as noted on the Drawings and/or specified herein. They shall be accurately set in the concrete or masonry to the elevations shown. All wall sleeves and castings required in the walls shall be in place when the walls are poured. Ends of all wall castings and wall sleeves shall be of a type consistent with the piping to be connected to them.

H. Tie Rods: Unless otherwise indicated on the Drawings, the size and number of tie rods for a joint or installation shall be as recommended by the manufacturer's design chart for a working pressure of 150 psi. Tie rods shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.02 EXCAVATION FOR PIPING

A. The Contractor shall make all excavation necessary for the construction of the pipelines,

connections, valves and appurtenances, to the lines and grades shown on the Plans.

B. The trench shall be excavated at least 6 inches below pipe laying grade as shown on the Plans. All sheeting and shoring shall be installed at the Contractor's expense where it is necessary for pipe installation and property protection or required by the Trench Safety Act. The cost of dewatering any excavation shall be at the Contractor's expense. The disposal of water removed from an excavation shall be in a manner which will not create a hazard, or be detrimental to the public health or to public or private property.

C. The Contractor shall obtain all necessary permits approving the location and proposed method of disposal before discharging water from any excavation into any portion of the public right-of-way or into any existing drainage structure or facility. All construction signs required shall be provided by the Contractor.

3.03 INSTALLATION OF PIPE, FITTINGS AND VALVES

A. General:

1. The design Drawings are in some cases diagrammatic. They may not show every bend, off-set, elbow or other fitting which may be required in the piping for installation in the space allotted. Careful coordination of the work of this Section with that of Division 2 and 16 is necessary to avoid conflicts. Install gravity lines at uniform grade to low point after field verification of low point invert.
2. The centerline of the pipe shall not vary by more than 2 inches from the location shown on the Plans and the top of the pipe shall not vary by more than 2 inches from the established grade, except at points where this tolerance must be changed to clear obstructions, or make connections. Deviation from this location will be permitted only upon written instructions from the Engineer.

3. Sandbags may be used to support the pipe in the ditch but no pipe shall be laid on blocks, except by the written permission of the Engineer of Record. The trench shall be dewatered to the extent that all poured lead joints in cast iron pipe and fittings may be made perfectly dry. Flanged joints, mechanical joints and push-on joints in cast iron pipe and fittings may be made under water.

B. Installation of Ductile Iron Pipe

1. All bends, tees, and plugs, unless otherwise specified, shall be backed with concrete to undisturbed ground. Provision shall be made to prevent concrete from adhering to plugs or bolts.

2. Bolts, nuts and rubber gaskets for use in flanged and mechanical joints shall be stored under cover. Gaskets shall not be exposed to heat, light or any petroleum products, shall be kept clean and shall not be handled with greasy or dirty hands.

3. Before making up flanged joints in cast iron pipe and fittings, the back of each flange under the bolt heads, and the face of each flange shall have all lumps, blisters and excess bituminous coating removed and shall be wire brushed and wiped clean and dry.

4. Before laying the ductile iron pipe, all lumps, blisters and excess coal-tar coating

shall be removed from the bell and spigot ends of each pipe and the outside of the spigot and the inside of the bell wire brushed and wiped clean and dry. The entire gasket groove area shall be free of bumps or any foreign matter which might displace the gasket. The cleaned spigot and gasket shall not be allowed to touch the trench walls or trench bottom at any time. Vegetable soap lubricant shall be applied in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's recommendations, to aid in making the joint. The workmen shall exercise caution to prevent damage to the gasket or the adherence of grease or particles of sand or dirt. Deflections shall be made only after the joint has been assembled.

5. Cutting of ductile iron pipe for inserting valves, fittings, etc., shall be done by the Contractor with a mechanical pipe saw in a neat and workmanlike manner without damage to the pipe, the lining, or the coating.

6. Unless otherwise directed, ductile iron pipe shall be laid with the bell ends facing in the direction of laying; and for lines on an appreciable slope, the bells shall, at the discretion of the Engineer, face upgrade.

7. Push-on and mechanical joints in ductile iron pipe and fittings shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's standards except as otherwise specified herein. Joints between push-on and mechanical joint pipe and/or fittings shall be made in accordance with AWWA Standard Specifications, "Installation of Ductile Iron Water Mains and Appurtenances," C600-87, except that deflection at joints shall not exceed one-half of the manufacturer's recommended allowable deflection, or one-half of the allowable deflection specified in AWWA C600-87, whichever is the lesser amount.

8. Flanged joints shall be used only where indicated on the Plans. Before making up flanged joints in the pipeline, the back of each flange under the bolt heads and the face of each flange shall have all lumps, blisters and excess bituminous coating removed and shall be wire brushed and wiped clean and dry. Flange faces shall be kept clean and dry when making up the joint, and the workmen shall exercise caution to prevent damage to the gasket or the adherence of grease or particles of sand or dirt. Bolts and nuts shall be tightened by opposites in order to keep flange faces square with each other, and to insure that bolt stresses are evenly distributed.

9. Bolts and nuts in flanged and mechanical joints shall be tightened in accordance with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer for a leak-free joint. The workmen shall exercise caution to prevent overstress. Torque wrenches shall be used until, in the opinion of the Engineer, the workmen have become accustomed to the proper amount of pressure to apply on standard wrenches.

C. Installation of PVC Pipe:

1. In the installation of glue joint PVC pipe, the pipe shall first be cut square and smooth. Wipe all surfaces to be connected with a cloth moistened with an appropriate solvent and remove any foreign matter from socket of fitting. Using an ordinary paint brush of width about equal to the nominal pipe size, apply a generous coat of cement to inside and shoulder of socket, flowing on but not brushing out. A similar coat shall then be applied to the end of the pipe for at least the same distance on the pipe as the depth of socket, and to the cut end. Pipe and fittings shall then be pressed firmly together and the pipe turned a quarter to a half turn to evenly distribute the cement.

The cementing and joining operation must not exceed one minute. Allow 24 hours set-up time before applying pressure. Sand shall be used as backfill material around pipe installed underground.

2. Thread Sealant: Teflon tape.

3. All rigid PVC pipe shall be cut, made up, and installed in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's recommendations. Plastic pipe shall be laid by snaking the pipe from one side of the trench to the other. Offset shall be as recommended by the manufacturer for the maximum temperature variation between time of solvent welding and during operation.

4. Schedule 80 pipe shall not be threaded. Use Schedule 80 threaded nipple where necessary to connect to threaded valve or fitting.

5. Only strap wrenches shall be used for tightening threaded plastic joints, and care shall be taken not to over tighten these fittings.

6. Provide adequate ventilation when working with pipe joint solvent cement.

7. Testing: All lines shall be hydrostatically tested at the pressures specified elsewhere herein or at the design pressures.

8. Supports And Hangers: In accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

D. Installation of Copper Pipe:

1. Tubing above ground shall, whenever possible, be run in full lengths between fittings, valves and connections and joints shall be kept to a minimum. All connections shall be made without sharp bends or kinks in the tubing. Above ground tubing shall be supported at short intervals to prevent sagging and vibration.

2. All copper pipe shall be reamed to full diameter before joining. The ends of pipe and the inside of fittings shall be cleaned and flux applied to the entire area of pipe to be soldered.

E. Joint Pipe:

1. Threaded Pipe: Ream all pipe after cutting and before threading. Use non-hardening pipe compound "Tite-Seal" or approved equal, on male threads only.

2. Provide nipples of same material and weight as pipe used. Provide extra strong nipples when length of unthreaded part of nipple is less than 1-1/2".

3. Provide reducing fittings rather than bushings where changes in pipe sizes occur.

4. Provide dielectric unions or flanges between copper and steel piping and between brassware and steel. Do not use steel and copper piping in the same system without such isolation.

F. Unions: Provide unions or flanges in all domestic water service lines at each piece of equipment, specialty valves or at other locations required for ready disconnect.

G. Pipe Protection:

1. Paint all uninsulated metal (ductile iron or steel) piping underground with two coats of asphaltic paint.

2. Wrap soil pipe that touches metal or is exposed to masonry with a layer of 6 mil polyethylene.

3. Spirally wrap all pipe lines embedded in concrete with two layers of 30 lb. felt.

4. Coat all exposed threads on galvanized steel pipe after assembly with two coats of zinc chromate.

H. Cleaning and Testing: All of the piping installed under this project shall be tested as follows and as directed by the Engineer.

1. With exceptions as noted below, all ductile iron piping installed under this Contract shall be cleaned and tested according to Paragraph I hereinbelow in this Section:

   a) Only potable water piping shall be disinfected.
   b) No leakage shall be permitted for flanged piping.
   c) No leakage shall be permitted for any type of above ground piping.

2. Unless otherwise specified elsewhere herein, all PVC pressure system bushings and galvanized steel piping shall be tested at 100 psig. No leakage will be permitted.

I. Installation of Aboveground and Exposed Piping

1. Aboveground and exposed pipe fittings, valves and accessories shall be installed as shown or indicated on the Drawings.

2. Piping shall be cut accurately to measurements established at the job site and shall be worked into place without springing or forcing, properly clearing all equipment access areas and openings. Changes in sizes shall be made with appropriate reducing fittings rather than bushings. Pipe connections shall be made in accordance with the details shown and manufacturer's recommendations. Open ends of pipe lines shall be properly capped or plugged during installation to keep dirt and other foreign material out of the system. Pipe supports and hangers shall be provided where indicated and as required to insure adequate support of the piping.

3. Welded connections shall be made in conformity with the requirements of AWWA Standard C 206 and shall be done only by qualified welders. The Engineer may, at his option, require certificates that welders employed on the work are qualified in conformity with the requirements of this standard and/or sample welds to verify the qualifications of the welders. Before testing, field welded joints shall be coated with the same material as used for coating its pipe in accordance with the requirements of AWWA.

4. Flanged joints shall be made up by installing the gasket between the flanges. The threads of the bolts and the faces of the gaskets shall be coated with a suitable lubricant immediately before installation.

5. Joints using Dresser couplings shall be made up as recommended by the manufacturer.

6. Use of perforated band iron (plumber's strap), wire or chain as pipe hangers will not be acceptable. Supports for pipe less than 1-1/2 inches nominal size shall not be more than 8-feet on centers and pipe 2-inches nominal size and larger shall be supported at not more than 10-feet on centers, unless otherwise indicated. Supports for PVC pipe shall be spaced one-half the distance specified above unless otherwise indicated. Any noticeable sagging shall be corrected by the addition of extra supports at the Contractor's expense.

J. INSTALLATION OF HDPE SERVICES

All HDPE services require the use of a 10 gauge stranded copper blue tracer wire.

3.05 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. All water mains shall be flushed to remove all sand, debris, rock and other foreign matter. Dispose of the flushing water without causing a nuisance or property damage.

B. Pressure and Leakage Testing: All pumps, piping and gauges shall be furnished, installed and operated by the Contractor and all such equipment and devices and their installation shall be approved by the Engineer. Pump shall be of a non-pulsating type suitable for this application and gauge accuracy certification may be required at the Engineer of Record's discretion. All pressure and leakage testing shall be done in the presence of a representative of the Department as a condition precedent to the approval and acceptance of the system.

C. Tests for Drain Lines:

1. Drain and gravity sewer lines shall be tested for infiltration and exfiltration.

2. The allowable limits of infiltration or exfiltration or leakage for the drain or sewer lines, or any portion thereof shall not exceed a rate of 100 gallons per inch of internal pipe diameter per mile of pipe per 24 hours with no allowance for laterals or manholes. Duration of test shall be a minimum of two hours.

3. Any part, or all of the system may be tested for infiltration or exfiltration, as directed by the Engineer. Prior to testing for infiltration, the system shall be pumped out so that normal infiltration conditions exist at the time of testing. The amounts of infiltration or exfiltration shall be determined by pumping into or out of calibrated drums, or by other approved methods.

4. The exfiltration test will be conducted by filling the portion of the system being tested with water to a level which will provide a minimum head of 2-feet in a lateral connected to the test portion, or, in the event there are no laterals in the test portion, a minimum difference in elevation of 5-feet between the crown of the highest portion of the drain or sewer and the test level.
5. Where infiltration or exfiltration exceeds the allowable limits specified herein, the defective pipe, joints, or other faulty construction shall be located and repaired by the Contractor.

6. The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment and materials and shall conduct all testing required, under the direction of the Engineer of Record. No separate payment will be made for this work and the cost for this work shall be included in the prices quoted in the Proposal.

7. The Contractor shall locate and repair all leaks until the leakage is reduced to the limits specified. Any observed leaks or obviously defective joints or pipes shall be repaired or replaced as directed by the Engineer of Record, even though the total leakage is below that specified above.

END OF SECTION